

PASZKOWSKI, Bohdan; WOLINSKI, Wieslaw

Vacuum-tight seals, germanium to glass, and germanium to kovar. Przegl elektroniki 3 no.11:648-651 N '62.

1. Katedra Radiotechniki, Politechnika, Warszawa.

ACCESSION NR: AP4011798

Z/0053/63/000/012/0682/0690

AUTHOR: Woźński, Wiesław; Adamowicz, Tadeusz

TITLE: Pulsed infrared generators

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 12, 1963, 682-690

TOPIC TAGS: IR, IR generator, pulsed IR generator, photocathode, striking potential, Ag-O-Cs cathode, Ar-filled tube, Kr-filled tube, Xe-filled tube, light source, pulsed light source

ABSTRACT: The article reviews some of the research work performed on pulsed light sources for IR purposes. Low-pressure tubes filled with Ar, Kr and Xe intended for operation with a type Ag-O-Cs photocathode are described. All tube electrodes are tungsten and primary electrodes are lined with tungsten coils. Striking potential as a function of filler gas pressure was tested on a pumping unit consisting of a Devag 40/1 pump, OF30 oil diffusion pump, resistance gage, oil manometer and bottles containing spectrally-pure Ar, Kr and Xe. Three identical tubes were soldered to the pump stand passage. One of these

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011798

gases was introduced into a tube after prior degassification of the glass and electrodes, and the striking potential was measured in an electrical system. Measurements were carried out in a manner to attain a product value $p \times d = 600$ tropospheres/cm (d - electrode spacing in cm; p - pressure in tr). After the characteristic $U_z = F(p)$ had been measured, the tubes were removed from the pump passage, each at a different pressure of 20, 40, and 60 tr; three series of tubes for Ar, Kr and Xe filling were thus obtained. The Paschen curve for the characteristic $U_z = f(p \times d)$ is in harmony with theory. Minimal striking potential is lowest for Xe, somewhat higher for Kr and highest for Ar. Values of the product $(pd)_{opt}$ corresponding to $(U_z)_{min}$ decrease with increase of the atomic mass of the gas. Photo flash bulbs were also tested. Xe works very well in the system Ag-O-Cs - photo flash bulb in IR as well as in UV. The relative radiation energy received by an Ag-O-Cs photocathode illuminated by tubes filled with Ar, Kr and Xe increases with rise of energy supplied to the tubes. Authors conclude that a tube filled with Xe under a pressure of 40 to 60 tr is the best one to use in conjunction with a photocathode of Ag-O-Cs type. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra przyrządów elektronowych (Department of Electronic Devices)

Card 2/32

PASZKOWSKI, Bohdan; WOLINSKI, Wieslaw

Semitransparent Ag-O-Cs photocathode. Przegl elektroniki 4 no.8:
430-433 Ag '63.

1. Katedra Przyrzadow Elektronowych, Politechnika, Warszawa.

WOLINSKI, Wiegław; ADAMOWICZ, Tadeusz

Infrared radiation pulsed sources. Rozpr elektrotechn 9 no.1/2:
137-164 '63.

1. Katedra Radiotechniki, Politechnika, Warszawa.

ACCESSION NR: APR 04 1965

AUTHOR: Paszkowski, Bohdan; Wolinski, Wieslaw; Adamowicz, Tadeusz; B
Nowicki, Marian; Stefaniak, Tadeusz; Kowalski, Andrzej

TITLE: He-Ne gas laser of the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 7, 1964, 313-319

TOPIC TAGS: helium neon laser, laser mode excitation, laser modu-
lation, laser output analysis, laser material

ABSTRACT: The new He-Ne gas laser of the Katedra Przyrzadów Elek-
tronowych Politechniki Warszawskiej features a steel optical bench
on which the optical system and laser tube are mounted coaxially.
An improved arrangement of the eccentric mirrors allows them to be
inserted from the outside and to be centered in their sockets. Three
micrometer screws hold them perpendicular to the optical axis of
the system, and small deflections are made possible by additional

Card 1/3

L 11454-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045929

regulating screws. The resonator mirrors are of crown glass covered with 13 dielectric layers of ZrS and MgF_2 , with a radius of curvature of 1300 mm. At 1.153 microns, the coefficient of reflection was 99.5 and 99.99% and the coefficient of transmission was 0.3 and 0%, with- out and with a gold coating, respectively. The quartz laser tube, 1150 mm long and 12 mm in diameter, was found to resist power leakage only when the side quartz-glass windows were fused directly to the tube by a torch and cooled gradually. Setting and adjusting of the entire system was effected with the aid of an autocollimator. The medium was a He-Ne mixture at a helium-to-neon pressure ratio of 0.7 to 0.1 mm Hg. Excitation was by means of an external high frequency ($f = 30$ and 40 Mc) or an internal DC field. Maximum tube power is produced by a larger number of electrodes (5--8 per meter), whereas the greatest degree of output power modulation and minimum distortion is achieved with the smallest number of electrodes (3 per meter). The laser radiation power was determined with the bench thermally uncompensated, using a germanium photodiode standardized against a black body. To obtain

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L 111154-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045929

the true radiation power, account must be taken of the damping by the filter-objective system, which amounts to 50.7%. Other laser characteristics are: maximum output rate 12.5 μ w/w, mode stability better than 8 hours, and divergence angle $\approx 5'$.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Przyrzadow Elektronowych Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Electronic Devices, Warsaw Polytechnic); Centralne Laboratorium Aparatury Pomiarowej i Optyki (Central Laboratory of Measurement and Optical Apparatus); Polskie Zaklady Optyczne (Polish Optical Plants)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

WOLINSKI, W.

Correlation between the optical and electronic properties of the semitransparent photocathode of Ag-O-Cs type. Bul Ac Pol tech 12 no.7:529-540 '64.

1. Department of Electror Instruments of the Technical University, Warsaw. Presented by J. Groszkowski.

WOLINSKI, W.; ADAMOWICZ, T.; NOWICKI, M.; KAZMIROWSKI, A.

Optimum composition of the He and Ne mixture in a laser.
Bul Ac Pol tech 12 no.7:541-546 '64.

1. Department of Electron Instruments of the Technical
University, Warsaw. Presented by J. Groszkowski.

L 19764-65 AFWL/RAEM(a)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP5001177

P/0034/64/000/012/0558/0560

AUTHOR: Stefaniak, T. (Master engineer); Wolinski, W. (Doctor, Engineer)

TITLE: Multilayer selective dielectric mirrors for a wavelength of 1.15 microns

SOURCE: Pomiar, automatyka, kontrola, no. 12, 1964, 558-560

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric mirror, multilayer mirror, selective mirror, quarterwave dielectric coating, metal dielectric mirror, laser optics, helium neon laser, mirror reflectivity

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the principles of multilayer quarterwave dielectric coatings showing the properties of selective mirrors of high reflectivity. The refractive indices of the layers alternate, starting from a dielectric substrate they are high, low, high, etc. A curve of the theoretical reflectivity of such a multilayer system as a function

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L 19764-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001177

played in laser resonators for $\lambda = 1.15$ micron. The coatings were produced by sputtering in a 3×10^{-5} mm Hg vacuum maintained automatically. Suitable programming of the vacuum was found to have a marked effect on the quality of the deposited layers. Non-uniform deposition of the layers causes scattering of the reflected radiation. Absorption of radiation is minimized by using optimal rates of evaporation (deposition) and employing materials of a high purity. A method of measurement of the reflectance of the coatings is described.

ASSOCIATION: Centralne Laboratorium Aparatów Pomiarowych i Optyki, Warsaw
(Central Laboratory of Measuring Apparatus and Optics); Katedra przyrządów elektrono-
wych Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Electronic Instruments , Warsaw
Polytechnic Institute)

Card 2/3

L 19764-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001177

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, EM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 009

ATD PRESS: 3160

...SOURCE CODE: PU/0014/00/000/010/P000/P04/

AUTHOR: Woliński, Wiesław (Doctor, Engineer); Badziak, Wojciech (Master engineer)

ORG: Department of Electronic Instruments, Warsaw Polytechnic (Katedra Przyrządów Elektronowych Politechniki Warszawskiej)

TITLE: Calorimetric device for measuring the energy and power output of lasers

SOURCE: Pomiary automatyka kontrola, no. 10, 1966, (supplement Optyka, no. 3, 1966, P44-P-47)

TOPIC TAGS: calorimeter, laser energy, measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: Following a review of the theory of an optical method for measuring energy and power output of continuous pulse lasers by means of an absorption element indicating resistance changes, the design of a new calorimeter for this purpose is described. The absorption element in this optical calorimeter is a brush made of fine, enameled copper wire in Fig. 1.

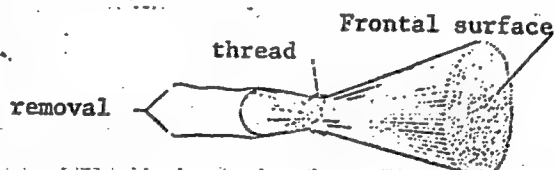


Figure 1. Absorption element of the developed calorimeter

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UDC: 621.375.9.082.6

ACC No. AP7001760

The brush also serves as a temperature gauge. The calorimeter contains two identical brushes, one of which serves as the operating absorption element, the other as a compensating element. They are connected in a bridge system powered by a voltage stabilized by a Zener's diode. The calibration of the instrument indicates that such an element is capable of almost 100% absorption of radiation. The authors wish to express their gratitude to Drs. Swit and K. Braclawski for valuable comments and discussions and for help in calibration of the calorimeter by means of an ideal black body. Orig. art. has: 28 formulas and 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ SOV REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

48
25
TITLE: A method of measuring the angle of divergence of a laser beam

SOURCE: Pomiary. automatyka, kontrola, no. 12, 1964, 556-557

TOPIC TAGS: laser optics, beam divergence, refractive index

ABSTRACT: The paper describes a method of measuring the angle of divergence of a laser beam which is based on the effect of the angle of divergence of a laser beam on the refractive index of the medium through which it passes.

The paper describes a method of measuring the angle of divergence of a laser beam. The optical system and the measurement procedure is described. The calculation

Card 1/3

Summary. The optical system and the measurement procedure is described. The calibration

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L 1955065
ACCESSION NR: AP5001176

curve of the instrument (the radius of the observed spot versus the angle of divergence -
the radius of the spot at the angle of divergence of the spot radius is 1.0 mm at the angle

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Przyrzadow Elektronowych Politechniki Warszawskiej (Department of Electronic Instruments of the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute; Polskie Zaklady Optyczne (Polish Optical Works)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, CP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3159

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001176

ENCLOSURE: 01

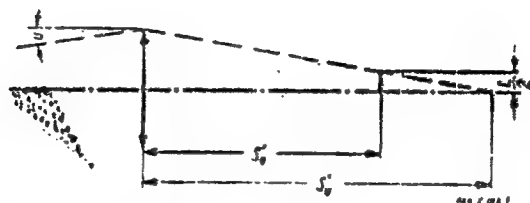


Fig. 1. Diagram showing how the image distance changes with the divergence of the incident beam

u - Angle of divergence of the beam; S'_0 - distance to the image for parallel rays; S'_u - distance to the image for diverging beams; d - diameter of the spot.

Card 3/3

WOLINSKI, Zbigniew

Congress on the History of Zoological Gardens in Poland. Przegl
zoolog 6 no.4:318-318 '62.

AUTHOR: Franek, J. (Franek, Yu.); Wolfova, J. (Vol'fova, Ya.)

... of the ... is an epidemic focus of
tularemia.

SOURCE: Folia microbiologica, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 85-92

TOPIC TAGS: Pasteurella tularensis, fluorescent antibody, antigen, antibody, serum,
tularemia, epidemiology, diagnosis

ABSTRACT: A tularemia epidemic early in 1964 in Czechoslovakia provided the author
with an opportunity to test in practice the fluorescent antibody method of identi-
fication. The results obtained under laboratory conditions, as a means of
detecting Pasteurella tularensis in the organs of infected animals (four dead hares and
one dead rabbit) were compared with the results obtained in the field.

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L 61561-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013803

compared with data obtained by the biological test. Moreover, the results were:

WOLK, Krzysztof (Miedzzydroje, ul. Lesna 11 m. 6)

State of zoological collections in Plock. Przegl zool 8 no.4:369-
371 '64.

PTA WOLK, R.

638.51 : 621.9

1100

Wolk, R. Quantitative Planning of Wear in Tools on the Basis of
Technical Standards

„Nowe planowanie zużycia narzędzi na podstawie technicznych norm”. *Ekonomika i Organizacja Pracy* No 1, 1951 pp. 34—41.

The mere possession of technical and analytical standards is not sufficient for the quantitative planning of wear in tools; these theoretical standards must be amplified by the utilisation factor K of the standards. The article deals with the method of determining this factor, as also with the means of compiling the plan for wear in cutting tools, and a plan for wear in test gauges covering serial production, piece production and small-lot production.

WOLK, R.; PASZKOWSKI, J.

Technological classification of elements stamped out of steel sheets and generalized technological processes; introduction to standardization of the technological processes of stamping machinery. p.372.

MECHANIK.(Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol.28, no.10, Oct. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accession. (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan.1960

Uncl.

WOJK, R.

"Planowanie zużycia narzędzi" (Planning of tool use), by R. Wołk. Reported
in New Books (Nowe Książki), No. 14, July 15, 1955

WOLK, R.

Technical standardization of time of production of eccentric stamping machines. p.225.

MECHANIK, (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol.28, no.6, June 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accession. (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan.1960.

Uncl.

WOLK, R.

WOLK, R. The influence of wear and tear and of grinding on the edging of cutting tools.
(To be contd.) p. 51

Vol. 29, no. 2, Feb. 1956

MECHANIK
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

WOLK, R.

A sample of simplified computation of standards of work time by using an analytical method of computation. p. 221.
(MECHANIK. Poland. Vol. 29, no. 6, June 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

WOLK, R.

The profitability of tooling for small-and medium-scale serial production. p. 79
(MECHANIK. Poland Vol. 30, no.2, Feb. 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Uncl.

WOLK, R.

Economic effects of the use of carbide tips and the problem of the use of domestic tips.

P. 19. (MECHANIK) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 31, no. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

WOLK, R.

Economic tooling and economic progressive technology in production of machine tools, p. 550

MECHANIK. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 32, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

WOLK, K.

Ornithological observations at the projected Wolin National Park.

p. 40 (Chronomy Przyrode Ojczysta. Vol. 13, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1957. Krakow, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

WOLK, Elizbieta; WOLK, Krsysztof

Ornithologic notes from the Carpathian Mountains. Przegl zoolog 6
no.3:226-228 '62.

1. Muzeum Wolinskiego Parku Narodowego, Miedzzyzdroje.

WOLK, Elzbieta; WOLK, Krysztof

Ornithologic notes from the Carpathian Mountains. Przegl zoolog 6
no.3:226-228 '62.

1. Muzeum Wolinskiego Parku Narodowego, Miedzzyzdroje.

WOLK, Z.

"Investigational method of settling farm acreage and soils classification." p. 85.
(Przegląd Geodezyjny. Vol. 9, no. 3, March 1953. Warszawa.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress,
Feb. 1954, Uncl.

WOLK, G.

A half year of general inventorying. p. 257. ACTA
PHYSICA POLONICA. Warszawa. Vol. 12, No. 7, July 1956.

East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 11, August 1956.

WOLK, Zygmunt, mgr inż.

Individual errors in the scale interval value or by one in the number setting; their origination, specific importance and ways of avoiding. Przegl geod 35 no.1:24-28 Ja '63.

WOLK, Zygmunt, mgr inż.

Individual errors concerning the scale interval value. Pt.2. Przegl
geod 35 no.4:167-170 Ap '63.

WOLKENBERG, Andrzej

Studies on the potential and corrosion resistance of magnesium
zinc alloys in one normal solution of potassium chloride. Archiw
hutn 9 no.2:237-241 '64.

WOLKENBERG, Andrzej

Energy conversion based on the photoelectric, thermoelectric and thermodielectric effects. Przegl elektroniki 5 no.7:326-334 J1 '64.

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5.4700

37739

S/196/62/000/008/002/017
E114/E135

AUTHOR: Wolkenberg, Andrzej

TITLE: Magnesium element with organic depolariser

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.8,1962, 11, abstract 8 A53. (Przegl. elektron., v.2,
no.4, 1961, 330-333) (in Polish)

TEXT: Characteristics are described of a primary cell with
a magnesium anode and a cathode, manufactured in accordance with
the normal practice for manganese cells but with dinitrobenzol
as a depolariser. The electrolyte in the cell has the following
composition: MgBr₂ 550, LiCrO₄ 1 g/litre. The composition of
the depolariser is: dinitrobenzol 33.3%, soot 66.7%, or
dinitrobenzol 16.6%, soot 83.4%. The e.m.f. of one cell is
1.59 volts, and does not depend on the composition of the
depolarising compound. A battery of six such cells has the
initial voltage 8.38 volts when discharging through a resistance
of 300 ohms (20 milliamps) and the final voltage 5.67 volts, the
energy 562 Watt-minutes (3.3 Watt-minutes per gram), capacity
Card 1/2

Magnesium element with organic ...

S/196/62/000/008/002/017
E114/E135

1.51 amp.hours. At -10 °C, the energy is 252 Watt-minutes, and the capacity 0.82 amp.hours. After three months of shelf life, the energy is 527 watt.minutes and the capacity 1.64 amp.hours. One cell of the magnesium battery costs 11% less than a similar manganese cell. The specific energy of a magnesium cell is 60% larger than that of a manganese cell and only 26% less than that of a silver-zinc cell.
6 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 9616-3E

EW-161720007-8

AUTHOR: Wolkenberg, A.

621.389

417

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TITLE: The effect of preliminary chemical treatment on the electrical parameters of

silicon semiconductor devices

TOPIC TERMS: semiconductor devices; silicon; silicon semiconductor; silicon
alloy; electrical property; silicon alloy etching; semiconductor etching

ABSTRACT: The paper describes an experimental investigation carried out to determine the
effect of preliminary chemical treatment on the electrical parameters of silicon semiconductor devices.

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L 59616-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015224

100 mA and 200 mA. The experimental results are presented in the form of graphs. The results show that the rate of reaction is proportional to the concentration of the reactants.

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2/3

ACCESSION NR AP5615224

ASSOCIATION: None

CLASSIFICATION

EXCLUDED

SUB CODE: EC, GC

L 05311-67 IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AF7000229

(N)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/002/0333/0334

WOLKENBERG, A., of the Tele- and Radiotechnology Institute (Instytut Tele- i Radiotechniki), Warsaw.

" Electrochemical and Photoelectrochemical Properties of the Semiconducting Elements of Group IV"

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 40, No 2, 1966, pp 333-334.

Abstract: Variable resistance silicon electrodes were used for determining polarization curves in the dark and under illumination. Anodic polarization of silicon is in accordance with generalized Tafel equation. The magnitude of photoelectrochemical effect for p and n type silicon electrodes depends on the specific resistivity of silicon, and increases with an increase of the latter. The author thanks Doctor J. Sobkowski for discussion of the problems. The work was carried out at the Department of Physical Chemistry at Warsaw University.

[JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: electrochemistry, photoelectric effect, resistivity, electrode polarization

SUB CODE: 07,09,20 / SUBM DATE: 06 Aug 65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 003
SOV REF: 003

Cord 1/1

WOLKENBERG, Andrzej, mgr inż.

New research trends and new solutions in design in the field
of electrochemical current sources. Przegl telekom 34
no.10:305-308 0 '62.

L 5001-66 FSS-2/ETC/EWG(m)

ACC NR: AP5026673

PO/0053/66/000/010/0498/0504
621.352

AUTHOR: Wolkenberg, A. ; Grzegorzewicz, J.

TITLE: Investigation of secondary storage batteries having an Ag/AgO electrode

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 10, 1965, 498-504

TOPIC TAGS: silver zinc battery, storage battery, nickel cadmium battery

ABSTRACT: The electrical properties of Ag-Zn accumulators of Polish production are described. The experimental investigation of the electrical properties of Ag-Zn accumulators produced in the CLAI0 (Type C10) is described. The accumulators tested were found to maintain their nominal capacity after being stored for two months; after 12 months storage they had only 50% of their initial capacity. They were compared with similar lead-acid and alkaline accumulators. The shortcomings of Ag-Zn accumulators are discussed (high cost of production, low life-time, poor performance at low temperatures; they last only 30 - 40 discharge cycles). It is concluded that the Ag-Zn accumulator is a special source of electrical energy to be used profitably only for some special purpose; no widespread use of this type of accumulator is recommended. The second part of the paper is devoted to similar investigation of Ag-Cd accumulators. The experiment shows that the capacity of Ag-Cd accumulators depends on the manner of discharging to much greater degree than is the case with Ag-Zn accumulators. The life-time of Ag-Cd accumulators is somewhat smaller than that of Ag-Zn accumulators.

Card 1/2

L 5001-66

ACC NR: AP5026673

lators. It is concluded that from the standpoint of electrical properties Ag-Zn accumulators produced by CLA10 (type C10) are worse than Ag-Zn accumulators but are better than Ni-Cd gastight accumulators. The authors thank Engr. C. Nowak for providing them with data on the life-time of Ag-Zn accumulators discharged by 2 amp current. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 7 tables, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

60
Card 2/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5023726

PO/0034/65/000/008/0358/0359
621.317.335.2:539.23

75
8

AUTHOR: Wolkenberg, Andrzej (Doctor, Engineer)

TITLE: Thin-film capacitors in microelectronics 25

SOURCE: Pomiary, automatyka, kontrola, no. 8, 1965, 358-359

TOPIC TAGS: electric capacitance, capacitor, microelectronic component, micro-electronic thin film, tantalum, thin film circuit, electric property

ABSTRACT: The present article describes the method of fabricating thin-film capacitors and discusses the mechanical and electrical properties required of materials for this purpose. Tantalum is considered to be particularly useful for microelectronic applications. The hypotheses explaining the effect of the size of thin-film capacitors on their capacitance per unit area are briefly discussed and formulas for the capacitance of such capacitors are derived following the theoretical investigations of H. Y. Ku and F. G. Uhlman (J. Appl. Phys., 1964, p. 265). The paper points out that possibly the material of the plates of such capacitors is also a factor determining the capacitance per unit area. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 7 formulas.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5023726

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, EM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 017

Card 2/2 *ked*

WOLKENBERG, Andrzej, mgr inż.

Thermionic and magnetohydrodynamic generators as new sources of electric power. Przegl telekom 36 [i.e. 37] no.2:49-52 F '64.

L 59616-05

EN * EN-12 17 4 1

ACCESSION NR AP5015224

PO 5052 65-000/005/0212/0216

AUTHOR: Wolkenberg, A.

621.389

TITLE: The effect of preliminary chemical treatment on the electrical parameters of silicon alloy diodes

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 5, 1965, 212-216

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor diode, silicon alloy diode, silicon semiconductor, silicon alloy electric property, silicon alloy etching, semiconductor etching

ABSTRACT: The paper describes an experimental investigation carried out to determine the

effect of preliminary chemical treatment on the electrical parameters of the silicon alloy

diodes. The results of the investigation are presented in the form of graphs and tables.

effect of the method of thermal etching of diodes on their characteristics in the reverse and forward directions, and to assess the possibility of stabilizing a silicon surface by chemical treatment. The diodes investigated were made by the technology developed at the Institut

L 59:16-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015224

100 mA and 200 mA. The experimental results are presented in the form of graphs. The results obtained are evaluated and some of the conclusions reached are as follows: The effect of the etching method used on the changes in the diode voltage for a given forward current are minimal. Small amount of sodium incorporation increases

ACCESSION NR: AP5015224

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, 7C

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

L 26047-66 T/ENP(t) IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6000096

SOURCE CODE: PO/0038/65/010/003/0287/0293

AUTHOR: Wolkenberg, Andrzej

ORG: none

TITLE: Electrochemical and photoelectrochemical properties of the semiconducting elements of Group IV

SOURCE: Archiwum hutnictwa, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 287-293

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, specific resistance, corrosion rate, germanium, germanium single crystal, electrode, electrochemistry, photochemistry, hydrogen peroxide

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to determine whether the increased corrosion rate of germanium under the effect of exposure to light is associated only with physical phenomena (increased hole concentration), or whether a change in the chemical process also sets in. Earlier investigations underscored the primary role of hole concentration in the corrosion process under the effect of irradiation. To explain the cause of germanium dissolution during corrosion in 0.1 n NaNO_3 the chemical composition of the solution in which the germanium electrodes were immersed was investigated. The electrodes were made of type V germanium single crystals of specific resistance [resistivity] 0.7 ohmcm, and of type n germanium of specific resistance [resistivity] 0.3 ohmcm. It was found that the increased germanium corrosion rate

Card 1/2

L 26047-66

ACC NR: AP6000096

under the effect of exposure to light is accompanied, in addition to increased hole concentration, by the liberation of H_2O_2 , the H_2O_2 is generated by chemical reactions caused by exposing the electrodes to light; no H_2O_2 is detected in a similar solution exposed to light but not associated with electrodes. "The author would like to thank Prof. Dr. S. Mincow for his useful discussions and critical observations." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07,09,11/
SOV REF: 002

SUBM DATE: 08Mar64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 018 /

Card 2/2 *plu.*

WOLK-LANIEWSKA, H.

B. T. R.
V. 3 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Corrosion

3142* Corrosion in Coke By-Products Industry. (Polish.)
H. Wolk-Laniewska, *Przemysł Chemiczny*, v. 9, no. 9, Sept.
1953, p. 486-491.

Describes various methods which require coordination for improvement of corrosion control. Tables, photographs, micrographs.

WOLK-LANIEWSKA, H.

Corrosion of pig iron in coal-tar derivatives. p. 261, Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1955,
PRZEMYSŁ CHEMICZNY

SO:MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ECCESSIONS, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9,
Sept. 1955, Uncl.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic polymers. Plastics. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13707.

Author : Szuba, Jerzy; Wolk-Laniewska, Helena.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experiment for Obtaining High-Quality Coumarone-Indone Resins Using Sulfuric Acid as a Catalyst.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 2, 65-71.

Abstract: A process was investigated of obtaining light highly-fusible coumarone-indone resins from solvent-naphtha, using H_2SO_4 as a catalyst. The coumarone fraction was used as the original product, specific weight 0.947 at 20° , boiling point 150-199 $^{\circ}$, content of gum-forming compounds (GC) 20.8%, acids 4.5%, bases - none; experiments were conducted with

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POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13707.

Abstract: fractions of this product: with coumarone (168-175°), indone (176-182°) as well as 182-190°, and with mixtures of the first two. The fractions investigated were dehydrated with 72% H₂SO₄, were first polymerized with acid of the same concentrations, neutralized with a 15% solution of NaOH, washed with hot water and distilled, after which they were polymerized with H₂SO₄, specific weight 1.84.

Optimal conditions of the process are: content of GC in the fractions of the coumaroneindone and indone within 26-28%, in fraction of coumarone equal or greater than 23%; outlay of acid in the polymerization 3.5% (per weight of fraction);

Card 2/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13707.

Abstract: temperature of process equal to or less than 36°; neutralization of the polymerized fraction should be carried out with an 18% solution of soda or a powdered form of CaCO_3 ; distillation of the end product must be done with superheated (260°) water vapor. The method developed is recommended for verification under factory conditions. -- K. Zarembo.

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S/081/62/000/024/019/052
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Szuba, Yerzy, Wołk-Baniewska, Helena

TITLE: Production of high-quality cumarone indene resins with boron trifluoride as catalyst in pilot plants

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 833, abstract 24P94 (Koks, smoła, gaz, v. 6, no. 2, 1961, 53 - 58 [Pol.; summaries in Russ., Eng., and Ger.])

TEXT: The superiority of BF_3 to H_2SO_4 was studied. The raw material was fractionated below 168° , at $168 - 175^\circ$, at $175 - 182^\circ$ and above 182°C . All fractions but the first had been polymerized with 72 % H_2SO_4 , at first with 0.5 % for dehydration, and then with 2 % to remove resin-forming substances that polymerize more easily than cumarone and indene. After removal of the resins and washing, the fractions were again distilled. The distillate was dehydrated with CaCl_2 , diluted with benzene, and then polymerized at $\sim 35^\circ\text{C}$ until the content of resin-forming substances became 30%. An ether solution of BF_3 calculated for 3 % of resin-forming substance

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Production of high-quality ...

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was passed through a glass tube to the bottom of the apparatus since it had been found that when the solution was introduced under the liquid surface the polymerization was incomplete. After polymerization the product was repeatedly washed with water, neutralized with CaCO_3 powder, filled into a distillation retort, heated externally and directly supplied with vapor. Benzene, etc. was then distilled off. Direct supply of vapor was stopped at $240 - 242^\circ\text{C}$ and the content of the retort then poured off. All the samples yielded transparent resins with a softening point of $100 - 141^\circ\text{C}$. The yield of resins was $\sim 13\%$ of the initial mixture or $< 33\%$ of resin-forming substances. This study and a material balance showed that the production of cumarone indene resins with BF_3 used as catalyst is more economical for the fraction boiling at $168 - 190^\circ\text{C}$ than for individual fractions with a narrower boiling range. The use of BF_3 makes it easier to maintain optimum conditions and considerably improves the quality of the resulting resins. Yield depends on the care taken in mixing the catalyst and solution. The softening point of the resins depends on the degree of solvent distillation. The small amount of resins obtained in pilot tests was due to the great losses at various steps of the technical

Card 2/3

Production of high-quality ...

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B117/B186

process. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

WOLKENBERG, A.

A battery of dichloride-dimethyl hydantoin. p. 160.

TELE-RADIO. (Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich. Sekcja Telekomunikacyjna)
Warsawa, Poland.
Vo. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

GRZEGORZEWICZ, J.; WOLKENBERG, A.

Dry battery with pyridine depolarization. Chemia stosow 8
no. 2;277-278 '64.

WOLKENSTEIN, F.F., prof.dr.

Principles of the electronic theory of catalysts on semiconductors. Wiad chem 14 no.11:675-691 N '60.

1. Instytut Chemii Fizycznej, Akademia Nauk Związku Socjalistycznych Republik Radzieckich, Moskwa i Uniwersytet im. Lomonosowa, Moskwa.

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry. Thermics. Combustion.
Explosions. Pyrochemistry. Catalysis.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 60080
AUTHOR : Volkenstein, L.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Mechanism of Catalytic Action of Semi-Conductors
ORIG. PUB. : Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 11, 525-27
ABSTRACT : Presentation of the earlier published works
(Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, No 2, 3891).

Card:

1/1

B-13

WOLKIND N. I.

WOLKIND N. I.

O nekotorykh osobennostiakh faz dykhatel'nogo tsikla u sobak raznykh tipov nernnoi sistemy. /Certain peculiarities of the phases of the respiratory cycle in dogs of various types of the nervous system/ Tr. Fiziol. laborat. Pavlova 16: 1949 p.341-50.

1. Of the Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director — Academician L. A. Orbeli).
Sov. Med. Vol. 19, No. 1 July 1950

WOLKIND, N.I.

[Modifications of respiration during sleep in dogs] Ob izmeneniiakh
dykhanii vo vremia sna u sobak. Tr.Fiziol.laborat.Pavlova 16:351-
359 '49. (CML 19:1)

1. Of the Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Pathology of Higher
Nervous Activity imeni Academician I.P.Pavlov of the Academy of Medi-
cal Sciences USSR (Director -- Academician L.A.Orbeli).

WOLKNER, Konrad (Budapest)

Forum of innovators. Ujit lap 16 no.20:30 25 0 '64.

WOLKOBER, Zoltan

Chemical reactions of polyvinyl chloride. Magy kem lap 18
no.7:343-348 JI '63.

1. Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet.

VARGA, Iraida Sz (Mrs) (Budapest, XIV., Hungaria korut 114); WOLKOBBER,
Zoltan, dr. (Budapest XIV., Hungaria korut 114)

Production and some physicochemical properties of p-amino-
salicylic ester of polyvinyl alcoholate. Acta chimica Hung
41 no.4:431-434 '64.

1. Issledovatel'skiy institut plastmassovoy promyshlennosti
g. Budapesht.

WOLKOB, Z.

Duration of action of materials for plant protection containing HCH. p. 210.
KOZLEMENYEI, Budapest. Vol 8, no. 1/2, 1955.

SOURCE: EEAL Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

WOLKOWICK, J.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1984

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.

Mezhduarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii SSSR, Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g.; doklady i avtoreferaty. Sektziya III. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960; Papers and Summaries) Section III. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 469 p. 55,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high molecular compounds.

COVER: This is Section III of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The articles in general deal with the kinetics of polymerization reactions, the synthesis of special-purpose polymers, e.g., ion exchange resins, semiconductor materials, etc., methods of analyzing polymerization reactions, properties and chemical interactions of high molecular materials, and the effects of various factors on polymerization and the degradation of high molecular compounds. No personalities are mentioned. References given follow the articles.

Rebek, T. I., and J. Kossler (Poland). Chlorination of Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins	27
Alexandru, L., M. Opris, and A. Giosan (Rumania). Cyanoethyl and Aminoethyl Ethers of Polyvinyl Alcohol	34
Yanborich, I. Ya., G. Ya. Gordon, I. I. Kasilenkova, Ye. M. Gromov, K. I. Trifonov, and N. I. Kovaleva (USSR). Study of the Chemical Conversions of Polycarbonates	44
Doradich, B. A., M. S. Pal'gishchen, and E. M. Baluyeva (USSR). Chemical Interaction and Mechanism of the Activating Action of Double Systems of Vulcanization Accelerators	55
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Gerdarich, M. A., B. E. Davdov, R. A. Kuznetsov, I. M. Ruzanovich, E. S. Folek, A. V. Topchayev, and A. M. Verencko (USSR). The Production of Polymeric Materials which Exhibit Semiconductor Properties	85
Milac, I. A., and L. I. Kovacs (Hungary). Chemical Properties of Bipolar Ion-Exchange Resins	93
Xabek, T. I., and J. Moraviec (Poland). Effect of the Structure of Organic Saline Compounds on the Properties of Anion Exchange Resins From Polystyrene	102
Saldadze, K. M. (USSR). The Problem of the Effect of the Structure of Ionites on Ion-Exchange Processes Between Ionites and Electrolyte Solutions	107
Berlin, A. A., B. I. Linsenkova, and V. P. Parin (USSR). Production and Properties of Some Aromatic Polymers	115
Trostyanskaya, Ye. V., I. P. Losev, A. I. Tsolina, S. B. Khazra, G. Z. Metedova, and M. Hazen-ko (USSR). Chemical Conversions of Insoluble Copolymers of Styrene	124
Kandach, J. (Poland). Thermal Stability of Strongly Basic Anion Exchange Resins	146

42955

S/081/62/000/022/079/088
B101/B186

15.8050

AUTHOR: Wolkóber, Zoltán

TITLE: Method for increasing the heat resistance of chlorine-containing polymers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 551, abstract 22P448 (Hung. patent 148671, December 15, 1961)

TEXT: A patent is granted for a method of stabilizing chlorine-containing polymers in the presence of nitric acid, a mixture of nitric acid with organic acids, or the compound $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ which decomposes at the processing temperature of the polymer with formation of HNO_3 and NO_2 . Example:

1 part powdered $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ is mixed with 1 part stearic acid at $\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$ to form a homogeneous powder. To polyvinyl chloride without plasticizer, 1 - 2 % of the stabilizer prepared is added within 10 min during the rolling at 150°C . The polymer obtained is more stable than polymers containing other stabilizers, e.g. 1 % lead stearate, and avoids having to use toxic Sn and Pb compounds. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

WOLKOB, Zoltan

Thermic decomposition of polyvinyl chloride in presence of catalysts.
Magy kem lap 16 no.2:79-83 F '61.

1. Szerves Vegyipari es Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet.

36621

G/004/62/009/004/003/008
D029/D109

15.8050

AUTHORS: Wolkóber, Z., Graduate Chemist, Candidate, and Laczkó,
Martha, Graduate Chemist

TITLE: The stability of polyvinyl chloride in the presence of
nitrating acids

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, vol 9, no. 4, 1962, 169 - 172

TEXT: The authors conducted experiments in order to establish the effects of various types of nitrate stabilizers for softener-containing and hard PVC types. Investigations concerned optimum stabilizer quantities - generally 0.4 - 1% of aluminum nitrate -, colors, mechanical properties during rolling, changes during artificial aging, stability against heat, etc. in comparison to such values of lead stearate. Aluminum nitrate and aluminum nitrate - stearate mixed salts can replace lead stearate. Mechanical properties are not impaired, and heat and rolling stability is equal or better. Aluminum nitrate stabilizers protect against ultraviolet and high-energy X-rays. New type stabilizers produced by fusing aluminum nitrate and lead.

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D029/D109

The stability of polyvinyl chloride...

aluminum stearate - i.e. by mutual effects of aluminum stearate and nitric acid - are in some respects better than aluminum nitrate. They have also a lubrication effect and are less sensitive against over-dosage. Investigations revealed that nitric acid hinders the cleaving-off of hydrochloric acid in absolute sulfuric acid at temperatures below 150°C. At 175°C, there is no difference in the characteristics of the decomposition speed in the presence of sulfuric acid or nitrating acids. There is, however, a fundamental difference in the decomposition mechanism, inasmuch as the structure of PVC changes under the influence of sulfuric acid whereby a sulfurized PVC results, whereas in the presence of nitrating acids the PVC oxidizes without altering the remaining portion. The most important findings were that PVC in nitrating acid is decomposed into hydrochloric acid and carbon dioxide without an essential alteration of its structure. The molecular weight of the remaining portion decreases nearly proportionally to the decrease of weight. The sulfurized PVC has some interesting properties in nitric acid of 100°C. The black, crosslinked, and in organic solvents insoluble product is oxidized by nitric acid. The remaining portion corresponds to the PVC and is soluble in organic solvents. If

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The stability of polyvinyl chloride...

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D029/D109

sulfurized PVC is nitrated under cooling, a large part dissolves in nitric acid. The remainder is unaltered PVC. A product the composition of which is not yet known and which contains 8.4% nitrogen, can be salted out from the nitric acid solution by a concentrated sodium chloride solution. The water-soluble reddish-brown product has a low viscosity and disintegrates when heated. A new theory of the disintegration mechanism of the PVC (on sulfurization) is proposed: The chain member of the PVC molecule from which the decomposition starts has a double bond or hetero-atoms. A double bond may be established also at a medium member of the chain by cleaving-off a chlorine atom whereby the temporarily formed macroradical stabilizes by formation of an allyl structure. The formation of only one double bond may lead to the dehydrochlorination of the whole chain molecule if it is not prevented by a stabilizer. The stabilizer, in the given case nitric acid, reacts at a higher speed with the macroradical or the double bond than the decomposition reaction proceeds. The nitric acid either oxidizes the double bond or is added to it. The establishment of the velocity constants indicates that the heat stability of PVC is extremely high if a suitable stabilizer is used. Nitric acid is a stabilizer of that sort

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The stability of polyvinyl chloride...

G/004/62/009/004/003/008
D029/D109

which stabilizes PVC against absolute sulfuric acid at temperatures over 100°C.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut für die Plastikindustrie (Research Institute of the Plastics Industry) Budapest

SUBMITTED: Dec 5, 1961

Card 4/4

ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, akademikus; BRUCKNER, Gyozo, akademikus; LENGYEL, Bela;
TELEGDY-KOVATS, Laszlo, a tudomanyok doktora; HARDY, Gyula,
kandidatus; GERECS, Arpad, akademikus; FOLDI, Zoltan; WOLKOBEL,
Zoltan; TUDOS, Ferenc, kandidatus; PURMAN, Jenő; KRAUSZ, Imre,
kandidatus; ERDEY, Laszlo, akademikus; SCHAY, Geza, akademikus

An account of the 1961 work of the Section of Chemical Sciences,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Kem tud kozl 18 no.3:343-394
'62.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak titkara,
es "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak
Kozlomenyei" szerkesztoje (for Erdey-Gruz). 2. Akademiai levelezo
tag (for Lengyel and Foldi). 3. "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia
Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlomenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi
tagja (for Bruckner, Erdey, Foldi, Gerecs, Hardy, Lengyel, Schay,
Tudos).

KRISTON, Pal; WOLKOBER, Zoltan

Chlorinated and sulphochlorinated polyethylene. *Magy kem*
lap 19 no.5:262-269 My '64.

1. Research Institute of the Plastics Industry.

WOLKONSKY, AL.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Farmacia, Vol IX, No. 9, Sep 1961, pp 529-539.

Data: "Preparations with Undecylenic Acid and Its Derivatives."

Authors:

POPESCU, C., -Prof.-

BRAILEANU, Cl., -Farm. Dr.-

POPOVICI, N., -Pharmacist.-

STANESCU, V., *Pharmacist.-

BADESCU, I., -Pharmacist.-

NIGULESCU, V., -Dr.-

WOLKONSKY, Al., -Dr.-

DOICIU, Elena, -Dr.-

070 981643

WOLKONSKI, H.

"Method of standardizing the consumption of fabrics for light dresses by mass cutting. Tr. from the Russian." p. 190. (ODZIEZ. Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1954. Ledz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4. April 1955, Uncl.

WOLKONSKI, H.

"Improvement of the multiform manufacturing process of a sectional system.
Tr. from the Russian." p. 193. (ODZIEZ. Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1954. Ledz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL). LG. Vol. 4, No. 4.
April 1955. Uncl.

L-30-25 2000 20

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SOURCE: Akademika i literaturnykh surzhivakh. Akad. khimika. V. 1. 1980. 100 p.

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl alcohol; esterification

ABSTRACT: [Russian article; authors' English summary, modified] The poly-vinyl alcoholate of hexamethylenediamine was prepared by the reaction of

Card 1

1. NAME: [REDACTED]

2. ADDRESS: [REDACTED] (b) (6) (c) (7) (D) (7) (F) (7) (G) (7) (H) (7) (I) (7) (J) (7) (K) (7) (L) (7) (M) (7) (N) (7) (O) (7) (P) (7) (Q) (7) (R) (7) (S) (7) (T) (7) (U) (7) (V) (7) (W) (7) (X) (7) (Y) (7) (Z) (7) (AA) (7) (AB) (7) (AC) (7) (AD) (7) (AE) (7) (AF) (7) (AG) (7) (AH) (7) (AI) (7) (AJ) (7) (AK) (7) (AL) (7) (AM) (7) (AN) (7) (AO) (7) (AP) (7) (AQ) (7) (AR) (7) (AS) (7) (AT) (7) (AU) (7) (AV) (7) (AW) (7) (AX) (7) (AY) (7) (AZ) (7) (BA) (7) (BB) (7) (BC) (7) (BD) (7) (BE) (7) (BF) (7) (BG) (7) (BH) (7) (BI) (7) (BJ) (7) (BK) (7) (BL) (7) (BM) (7) (BN) (7) (BO) (7) (BP) (7) (BQ) (7) (BR) (7) (BS) (7) (BT) (7) (BU) (7) (BV) (7) (BW) (7) (BX) (7) (BY) (7) (BZ) (7) (CA) (7) (CB) (7) (CC) (7) (CD) (7) (CE) (7) (CF) (7) (CG) (7) (CH) (7) (CI) (7) (CJ) (7) (CK) (7) (CL) (7) (CM) (7) (CN) (7) (CO) (7) (CP) (7) (CQ) (7) (CR) (7) (CS) (7) (CT) (7) (CU) (7) (CV) (7) (CW) (7) (CX) (7) (CY) (7) (CZ) (7) (DA) (7) (DB) (7) (DC) (7) (DD) (7) (DE) (7) (DF) (7) (DG) (7) (DH) (7) (DI) (7) (DJ) 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